

Loans for Agriculture and Rural Development

The erratic levels of lending for agriculture and rural development reflect projections of fairly consistent growth in lending by some development agencies such as the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) together with a considerable variation in agricultural direct loans such as Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) price supports. The erratic levels of these programs results from the great fluctuations that occur in farm prices. Total direct loan obligations and loan guarantee commitments are projected to decline from \$23 billion in 1983 to \$20 billion in 1984. A return to the \$23 billion level is projected for 1988.

Loans to Foreign Countries

The foreign military sales credit program, which lends funds to foreign nations to enable them to purchase U.S. weapons and training, is responsible for the bulk of lending in this category. Like most programs subject to Appropriations Committee limits, the baseline projections reflect a steady, continued rise with direct loans increasing from under \$6 billion in 1983 to over \$7 billion in 1988.

Loans for Individuals

The major component of this category is the guaranteed student loan (GSL) program. The majority of the direct loans in this category represent projected GSL defaults. 6/ The constant level of loan guarantees is caused by an assumption that tighter eligibility requirements will hold down the growth in new GSL commitments. The remaining loans in this category are for several smaller education programs and for all veterans' loans except for housing.

All Other

This category, as the title suggests, includes a mixture of programs, but many of the programs are loans to local and territorial governments. The largest direct loans are made to the District of Columbia for capital and general funds. The one large loan guarantee program--for New York City bonds--expired in 1982. Obligations and commitments are not expected to exceed \$1 billion for this category through 1988.

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6. Loan guarantee defaults are treated as direct loans to borrowers because the guaranteeing agency pays the lender and in return acquires the lender's rights to any future repayment or to the proceeds collected from the liquidation of any collateral.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A. BASELINE SPENDING PROJECTIONS BY FUNCTIONAL AND MAJOR PROGRAM CATEGORY

The outlay categories used in the body of this report are designed to reflect the way in which the Congress approached spending decisions last year. This appendix provides a classification of federal spending in terms of two further analytical structures: budget function and major program category. The two analytical structures are first defined and compared. There follows a brief analysis of spending trends using each of the two approaches.

One important classification of federal spending is by the major functions being served by federal programs. The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the Congress to include estimates of budget authority and outlays for each major function in its annual budget resolutions. The functional classification is a means of presenting spending estimates according to the national needs that federal programs are intended to serve, regardless of the methods used to carry out the activities. National needs are grouped in 16 broad areas, ranging from national defense, international affairs, and energy programs to agriculture, transportation, health, and general government programs. Three additional categories--net interest, allowances, and undistributed offsetting receipts--do not address specific national needs but are included to cover the entire budget.

The second way of categorizing federal spending is by major program category. This approach focuses more on the method of carrying out an activity than does the functional classification. The major program categories are national defense, benefit payments to individuals, grants to state and local governments (other than for benefit payments), net interest, and other federal operations.

The relationship between the functional classification and the major program spending categories is as follows:

- o The national defense and net interest categories are the same for both classifications.
- o The bulk of benefit payments for individuals are classified in the health, income security, and veterans' benefits and services categories (functions 550, 600, and 700).

- o Grants to state and local governments (other than grants for payments for individuals) are found in functions 300, 400, 450, 500, and 850.
- o Other federal operations are distributed throughout all functional categories except national defense and interest.

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BASELINE PROJECTIONS

Tables A-1 and A-2 present the baseline projections of budget authority and outlays by the 19 major functions used for Congressional budget resolutions. The largest single functional category in 1983 is income security (function 600), which consists mainly of benefit payments for individuals such as Social Security and other general retirement and disability insurance, federal civilian employee retirement and disability, unemployment compensation, housing assistance, food and nutrition assistance, and other benefit programs. In 1983, outlays for this function are estimated to be \$277 billion, which represents 35 percent of total budget outlays. Under the baseline assumptions, outlays for income security programs are projected to grow by \$75 billion, to \$352 billion in 1988. As a share of total budget outlays, income security programs would decline somewhat by the end of the projection period (31 percent in 1988).

The next largest function in 1983 is national defense (function 050), which makes up 27 percent of total outlays in 1983 and is projected to grow as a share of total baseline outlays to about 31 percent by 1988. By 1988, national defense would surpass income security as the largest function under baseline assumptions. Another function that is projected to grow faster than total budget outlays under baseline assumptions is the health category (function 550), largely because cost increases are assumed to continue to be more rapid for the Medicare and Medicaid programs than for other domestic programs. Health outlays are projected to grow from 10 percent of total outlays in 1983 to 13 percent by 1988 under continuation of existing spending policies. Transportation programs (function 400) are projected to increase from 2 percent of total outlays in 1983 (\$22 billion) to 3 percent in 1988 (\$31 billion); this results primarily from spending elements of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982.

Outlays for net interest (function 900) are projected to grow from 11 percent of total outlays in 1983 to 12 percent in 1988. Spending for the remaining functions is, in the aggregate, roughly constant over the forecast period but declines as a percentage of total outlays from 15 percent to 11 percent.

TABLE A-1. BASELINE BUDGET AUTHORITY PROJECTIONS BY
FUNCTION (By fiscal year, in billions of dollars)

	1983 Base	Projections				
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
National Defense (050)	244	278	322	350	373	398
International Affairs (150)	16	28	17	17	19	20
General Science, Space, and Technology (250)	8	8	8	8	8	9
Energy (270)	4	4	4	4	5	5
Natural Resources and Environment (300)	12	12	12	12	13	13
Agriculture (350)	14	9	13	10	10	10
Commerce and Housing Credit (370)	5	6	7	8	8	8
Transportation (400)	27	28	29	30	31	32
Community and Regional Development (450)	7	7	8	9	9	9
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500)	27	30	30	31	32	33
Health (550)	67	94	104	116	128	139
Income Security (600)	282	285	306	327	346	366
Veterans' Benefits and Services (700)	25	26	26	26	27	27
Administration of Justice (750)	5	5	5	6	6	6
General Government (800)	6	6	6	6	6	6
General Purpose Fiscal Assistance (850)	6	7	7	8	8	8
Net Interest (900)	87	96	107	117	125	134
Allowances (920)	1	2	3	5	7	9
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950)	-18	-18	-19	-24	-23	-23
Total	824	913	997	1,066	1,138	1,210

TABLE A-2. BASELINE OUTLAY PROJECTIONS BY FUNCTION
(By fiscal year, in billions of dollars)

	1983 Base	Projections				
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
National Defense (050)	213	242	278	310	333	358
International Affairs (150)	11	13	13	13	14	13
General Science, Space, and Technology (250)	8	8	8	8	8	9
Energy (270)	5	4	4	4	5	5
Natural Resources and Environment (300)	13	12	12	12	12	12
Agriculture (350)	20	12	11	8	8	9
Commerce and Housing Credit (370)	3	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation (400)	22	25	27	29	30	31
Community and Regional Development (450)	8	8	9	8	8	8
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500)	27	27	29	30	31	32
Health (550)	82	92	103	116	132	148
Income Security (600)	277	284	299	316	333	352
Veterans' Benefits and Services (700)	24	25	26	26	27	27
Administration of Justice (750)	5	5	5	6	6	6
General Government (800)	6	6	6	6	6	6
General Purpose Fiscal Assistance (850)	6	7	7	8	8	8
Net Interest (900)	87	96	107	117	125	134
Allowances (920)	1	2	3	5	7	9
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950)	-18	-18	-19	-24	-23	-23
Total	800	850	929	999	1,072	1,145

DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAYS BY MAJOR PROGRAM CATEGORY

Table A-3 shows the distribution of baseline outlays by major program category. The largest category is which represents \$386 billion (12.1 percent of GNP) in 1983. These programs provide both direct payments from the federal government to individuals (such as Social Security benefits) and indirect payments through state and local governments (such as Medicaid and public assistance). The indirect benefit payments category is projected to stay roughly level as a percent of GNP, while the direct benefit payments category grows less rapidly than GNP. Most of these benefit payments are considered entitlements and were discussed in detail in the entitlements section of Chapter IV.

The second largest of the major purpose categories is national defense. As noted earlier, the national defense and net interest categories are identical to the budget functions of the same names.

Grants to state and local governments (other than for benefit payments) total \$49 billion in 1983 (1.5 percent of GNP). Programs in this category include grants for the construction of wastewater treatment plants, grants for highway construction, community development grants, aid for elementary and secondary education, employment and training assistance, and general revenue sharing. This category of spending is projected to grow only slightly less rapidly than GNP.

The other federal operations category includes the remainder of the budget. The major spending components are foreign aid, general science research and space technology, domestic energy programs, farm price supports, housing credit activities, and other day-to-day operations of the federal government. It also includes as offsets most of the receipts discussed in Chapter IV. The amount of net spending in this category is projected to remain roughly level in dollar terms and to decline from 2.0 percent of GNP in 1983 to 1.3 percent in 1988.

TABLE A-3. BASELINE OUTLAY PROJECTIONS BY MAJOR PROGRAM CATEGORY (By fiscal year)

	1983 Base	Projections				
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
In Billions of Dollars						
National Defense <u>a/</u>	213	242	278	310	333	358
Benefit Payments for Individuals						
Direct	342	357	380	408	438	470
Indirect <u>b/</u>	44	46	50	53	57	71
Subtotal	386	404	431	462	495	531
Grants to State and Local Governments <u>c/</u>	49	52	55	57	59	61
Net Interest	87	96	107	117	125	134
Other Federal Operations	64	57	59	54	59	62
Total Budget Outlays	800	850	929	999	1,071	1,145

As a Percent of GNP						
National Defense <u>a/</u>	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5
Benefit Payments for Individuals						
Direct	10.7	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8
Indirect <u>b/</u>	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Subtotal	12.1	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1
Grants to State and Local Governments <u>c/</u>	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Net Interest	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Other Federal Operations	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Total Budget Outlays	25.0	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.0	23.9

- a. Includes benefit payments for retired military personnel.
- b. Some grants to state and local governments are for benefit payments, such as Medicaid and public assistance (AFDC). These grants are classified here as indirect benefit payments for individuals.
- c. Includes grants for purposes such as general revenue sharing, highway construction, community development, and employment and training assistance. It does not include grants for benefit payments.

APPENDIX B. BASELINE SPENDING PROJECTIONS BY COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

This appendix provides an allocation of the baseline spending projections for 1984-1988 among Congressional spending and authorizing committees. The need for such allocations arises from various aspects of the Congressional budget process.

Section 301(c) of the Congressional Budget Act (Public Law 93-344) requires that House and Senate committees report to the Budget Committees by March 15 their estimates of the new budget authority, and the resulting outlays, that they intend to provide for the upcoming fiscal year. Through these reports, committees state their views and recommendations as a first step in Congressional decisionmaking on the budget. To assist in preparing these reports, the Budget Committees furnish the committees in their respective Houses with budget estimates and projections organized by committee jurisdiction. In 1982, both the Senate and the House Budget Committees used the Congressional Budget Office baseline spending projections for this purpose.

Committee allocations are even more crucial later in the budget process. Section 302 of the Budget Act requires that the joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on a concurrent budget resolution include an estimated allocation of the resolution spending totals among the committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate that have jurisdiction over bills and resolutions that provide new budget authority. This allocation of budget resolution spending totals (budget authority and outlays) among committees with spending jurisdiction has become known as the committee "crosswalk." (It is also referred to as the section 302 committee allocation.)

The allocation of baseline spending projections by authorizing committee was used by the Budget Committees as the basis for developing the reconciliation instructions contained in the budget resolutions for fiscal years 1981 and 1982. The reconciliation instructions were directed only to authorizing committees and required those committees to reduce spending by specified amounts below baseline levels. Each committee, however, had discretion regarding how these savings were to be achieved.

The committee allocations also are a key part of budget scorekeeping. Committee actions on bills and resolutions providing new budget authority

and, in the House, new entitlement authority are compared with the committee allocations in the budget resolution to determine whether they are consistent. In this way, committees can be held accountable for actions that would cause the budget resolution spending totals to be exceeded.

ALLOCATION BY SPENDING JURISDICTION

The allocation of spending totals is determined according to the committees having responsibility for bills and resolutions that provide budget authority or directly affect outlays. The spending allocation rules were developed by staff of the Appropriations and Budget Committees of both Houses and by CBO. They are used by the Budget Committees for developing the budget resolution section 302 crosswalk estimates and by CBO in its scorekeeping tabulations.

The following rules are applied by both the House and the Senate in determining direct spending jurisdictions.

- o The Appropriations Committees of each House receive allocations for budget authority and outlays that are provided through regular annual appropriation acts, both discretionary and mandatory, including outlays resulting from annual appropriations enacted in prior years. These committees also receive allocations for the outlays resulting from limitations on spending from trust and revolving funds as established in annual appropriation acts. (The annual limitation on the administrative expenses of the Social Security programs is an example.)
- o Committees with authorizing jurisdiction are allocated the budget authority and outlays resulting from permanent appropriations under the jurisdiction of each of these committees. Most trust fund spending, such as Social Security and unemployment compensation, falls into this category.
- o Offsetting receipts, which are recorded as negative budget authority and outlays in the budget, are not allocated to committees except where the budget resolution anticipates that new legislation will increase or decrease the level of offsetting receipts; in such cases, the increase or decrease is allocated to the authorizing committee of jurisdiction.

In addition to these procedures, the Senate has a further rule for entitlement programs that are funded through annual appropriation acts (such as Medicaid or veterans' pensions). In the Senate, budget authority and

outlays for annually appropriated entitlements are, under section 302, assigned both to the Appropriations Committee (the first basic rule above) and to the authorizing committees with jurisdiction over the particular entitlement programs. This is because the basic entitlement legislation, though not directly providing the budget authority and outlays, essentially "locks in" the levels that must be provided through the annual appropriation process.

In the House, this phenomenon is reflected through an allocation to authorizing committees of entitlement authority--an additional category beyond budget authority and outlays. This allocation includes amounts for both permanent and appropriated entitlements.

Table B-1 shows the trends in spending by committee jurisdiction (using House committees as an example) from 1970 to 1988. Tables B-2 and B-3 provide a detailed distribution of the baseline budget authority and outlay projections for 1984-1988 by House and Senate committees with spending jurisdiction.

About half of the baseline budget authority and outlays that are allocated to committees fall under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committees throughout the projections period. A growing portion of this amount is projected to be devoted to national defense, while a smaller portion will be devoted to appropriated entitlements and other nondefense appropriations. The Appropriations Committees' share, however, will be substantially less than in 1970 when it was two-thirds of gross outlays.

The House Ways and Means Committee is allocated approximately 40 percent of gross budget authority and outlays (before offsetting receipts are deducted). This is a large increase from 1970, when the Ways and Means Committee had jurisdiction over less than 30 percent of spending, and reflects primarily the relative growth of Social Security, Medicare, and interest on the public debt. The Senate Finance Committee is allocated about 47 percent of gross budget authority and outlays (before offsetting receipts are deducted). Its share of spending is larger than that of the Ways and Means Committee in the House primarily because of the addition of a number of appropriated entitlements.

ALLOCATION BY AUTHORIZING JURISDICTION

Tables B-4 and B-5 provide a distribution of the CBO baseline budget authority and outlay projections for 1984-1988 by House and Senate committees with jurisdiction over the authorization (not appropriation) of funds for programs. Offsetting receipts are not allocated to committees under the conventions adopted by the Budget Committees.

Some budget accounts fund activities authorized by laws over which more than one committee had jurisdiction. The Senate Budget Committee divides all such accounts among committees in appropriate proportions. House Budget Committee procedures, however, provide for shared authorizing jurisdiction. The total spending for shared jurisdiction accounts is allocated to all House committees with authorizing jurisdiction over these accounts. As a result, the sum of the individual House committee allocations shown in Table B-4 exceeds the total amount of baseline budget authority and outlays allocable to authorizing committees. The sum of the individual Senate authorizing committee jurisdiction allocations, on the other hand, equals the baseline spending totals.

The major amounts of authorized spending in the House of Representatives fall under the jurisdiction of the Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Post Office and Civil Service Committees. These three House committees have authorizing jurisdiction over three-quarters of the total amount of budget authority allocated to the committees shown in Table B-4. In the Senate, the principal authorizing committees are Finance, Armed Services, and Governmental Affairs. These three Senate committees have authorizing jurisdiction over 80 percent of the total budget authority allocated to the committees shown in Table B-5.

TABLE B-1. TRENDS IN SPENDING BY HOUSE COMMITTEE
JURISDICTION (By fiscal year)

	Actual		1983	1988
	1970	1980	Base	Projection
In Billions of Dollars				
Appropriations Committee				
Appropriated entitlements	17	66	92	102
National defense (except retired pay)	76	125	198	338
Other	<u>48</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>242</u>
Subtotal	141	361	472	682
Authorizing Committees				
Ways and Means	60	242	384	550
Other committees	<u>10</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>81</u>
Subtotal	70	297	463	631
Gross Outlays	211	658	935	1,313
Offsetting Receipts (not allocated to committees)	<u>-15</u>	<u>-81</u>	<u>-135</u>	<u>-168</u>
Net Outlays	196	577	800	1,145
Percent of Gross Outlays				
Appropriations Committee				
Appropriated entitlements	8.1	10.0	9.8	7.8
National Defense (except retired pay)	36.0	19.0	21.2	25.7
Other	<u>22.7</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>18.4</u>
Subtotal	66.8	54.9	50.5	51.9
Authorizing Committees				
Ways and Means	28.4	36.8	41.1	41.9
Other committees	<u>4.7</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>6.2</u>
Subtotal	33.2	45.1	49.5	48.1
Gross Outlays	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE B-2. BASELINE BUDGET PROJECTIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES WITH SPENDING JURISDICTION
(By fiscal year, in billions of dollars)

	1983 Base	Projections				
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Budget Authority						
Appropriations Committee	491	548	595	633	671	713
Authorizing Committees						
Ways and Means	375	405	442	481	513	548
Post Office and Civil Service	47	51	55	58	61	61
Other	<u>46</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>56</u>
Subtotal (allocated to authorizing committees)	468	507	548	590	628	665
Offsetting Receipts (not allocated to committees)	-135	-142	-146	-157	-161	-168
Total	824	913	997	1,066	1,138	1,120
Outlays						
Appropriations Committee	472	509	557	602	641	682
Authorizing Committees						
Ways and Means	384	410	443	479	514	550
Post Office and Civil Service	32	36	38	40	42	44
Other	<u>47</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>37</u>
Subtotal (allocated to authorizing committees)	463	483	518	554	592	631
Offsetting Receipts (not allocated to committees)	-135	-142	-146	-157	-161	-168
Total	800	850	929	999	1,072	1,145

NOTE: Jurisdiction corresponds to the budget resolution allocations of budget authority and outlays among committees pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act.

TABLE B-3. BASELINE BUDGET PROJECTIONS BY SENATE COMMITTEES WITH SPENDING JURISDICTION
(By fiscal year, in billions of dollars)

	1983 Base	Projections				
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Budget Authority						
Appropriations Committee	491	548	595	633	671	713
Authorizing Committees						
Finance	429	462	500	540	575	614
Governmental Affairs	47	52	55	58	61	61
Other	78	81	84	85	89	92
Subtotal (allocated to authorizing committees)	554	595	639	683	725	767
Elimination of Double Counting <u>a/</u>	-86	-88	-91	-93	-97	-102
Offsetting Receipts (not allocated to committees)	-135	-142	-146	-157	-161	-168
Total	824	913	997	1,066	1,138	1,210
Outlays						
Appropriations Committee	472	509	557	602	641	682
Authorizing Committees						
Finance	444	467	501	538	576	616
Governmental Affairs	32	36	38	40	43	45
Other	79	69	70	69	70	72
Subtotal (allocated to authorizing committees)	552	572	609	647	689	733
Elimination of Double Counting <u>a/</u>	-92	-89	-91	-93	-97	-102
Offsetting Receipts (not allocated to committees)	-135	-142	-146	-157	-161	-168
Total	800	850	929	999	1,072	1,145

NOTE: Jurisdiction corresponds to the budget resolution allocations of budget authority and outlays among committees pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act.

- a. Annually appropriated entitlements allocated to both appropriations and authorizing committees.

TABLE B-4. BASELINE BUDGET PROJECTIONS BY HOUSE
COMMITTEES WITH AUTHORIZING JURISDICTION
(By fiscal year, in billions of dollars)

Committee		1983 Base	Projections				
			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Agriculture							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	28	23	27	25	26	26
	O	35	26	25	23	24	25
Shared jurisdiction	BA	3	3	3	4	4	4
	O	3	3	3	4	4	4
Armed Services							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	245	278	321	348	370	394
	O	214	242	277	308	330	354
Shared jurisdiction	BA	2	2	2	2	2	2
	O	2	2	2	2	2	2
Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	19	31	26	27	28	29
	O	17	16	18	18	18	19
Shared jurisdiction	BA	5	5	5	5	6	6
	O	4	4	5	5	5	5
District of Columbia							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	1	1	1	1	1	1
	O	1	1	1	1	1	1
Education and Labor							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	27	26	29	30	31	32
	O	26	27	28	29	30	31
Shared jurisdiction	BA	6	10	7	7	8	8
	O	6	7	7	7	7	8

(Continued)

TABLE B-4. CONTINUED

Committee		1983 Base	Projections				
			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Energy and Commerce							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	46	55	60	66	73	80
	O	52	56	61	67	74	81
Shared jurisdiction	BA	25	29	31	36	41	46
	O	24	27	30	34	39	44
Foreign Affairs							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	24	29	25	25	26	27
	O	21	22	23	24	24	24
Shared jurisdiction	BA	1	1	1	2	2	2
	O	1	1	1	2	2	2
Government Operations							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	10	10	10	11	11	12
	O	10	10	10	11	11	12
House Administration							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	1	1	1	1	1	1
	O	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shared jurisdiction	BA	*	*	*	*	*	*
	O	*	*	*	*	*	*
Interior and Insular Affairs							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	6	6	7	7	7	7
	O	6	6	6	7	7	7
Shared jurisdiction	BA	5	5	6	6	7	7
	O	5	5	6	6	7	7
Judiciary							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	5	5	5	5	5	5
	O	5	5	5	5	5	5
Shared jurisdiction	BA	*	*	*	*	*	*
	O	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Less than \$500 million.

(Continued)

TABLE B-4. CONTINUED

Committee		1983 Base	Projections				
			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Merchant Marine and Fisheries							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	2	2	2	3	3	3
	O	2	2	2	2	2	3
Shared jurisdiction	BA	3	3	3	4	4	4
	O	3	3	4	4	4	4
Post Office and Civil Service							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	54	61	67	73	79	83
	O	39	45	50	56	61	67
Shared jurisdiction	BA	*	*	*	*	*	*
	O	*	*	*	*	*	*
Public Works and Transportation							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	26	27	28	29	30	31
	O	22	25	27	28	29	30
Shared jurisdiction	BA	8	9	9	9	10	10
	O	8	8	9	9	10	10
Science and Technology							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	9	9	9	9	9	10
	O	9	9	9	9	9	10
Shared jurisdiction	BA	4	5	5	6	6	6
	O	5	5	5	5	6	6
Select Committee on Intelligence							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	*	*	*	*	*	*
	O	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shared jurisdiction	BA	*	*	*	*	*	*
	O	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Less than \$500 million.

(Continued)

TABLE B-4. CONTINUED

Committee		1983 Base	Projections				
			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Small Business							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	1	1	2	2	2	2
	O	1	1	2	2	2	2
Veterans' Affairs							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	26	26	27	27	27	27
	O	25	26	27	27	27	27
Shared jurisdiction	BA	*	*	*	*	*	*
	O	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ways and Means							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	390	413	446	479	507	538
	O	408	427	455	486	517	550
Shared jurisdiction	BA	26	33	33	37	42	48
	O	25	28	32	36	40	46
Total Allocations							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	917	1,004	1,092	1,167	1,236	1,309
	O	893	948	1,026	1,102	1,173	1,247
Shared jurisdiction <u>a/</u>	BA	42	50	51	55	62	68
	O	41	44	49	53	59	65
Unallocated to Committees							
Sole jurisdiction	BA	-135	-141	-145	-156	-160	-167
	O	-135	-141	-145	-156	-160	-167

Grand Totals	BA	824	913	997	1,066	1,138	1,210
	O	800	850	929	999	1,072	1,145

* Less than \$500 million.

a. In computing total shared jurisdiction, those dollar values allocated to two or more authorizing committees were counted only once.

TABLE B-5. BASELINE BUDGET PROJECTIONS BY SENATE COMMITTEES WITH AUTHORIZING JURISDICTION
(By fiscal year, in billions of dollars)

Committee		1983 Base	Projections				
			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	BA	36	31	36	34	35	36
	O	43	35	34	32	33	34
Armed Services	BA	245	280	324	352	374	399
	O	215	243	279	311	334	359
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	BA	19	23	25	26	27	28
	O	16	15	17	17	18	18
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	BA	17	18	18	19	19	20
	O	17	17	18	19	19	19
Energy and Natural Resources	BA	10	11	11	12	13	13
	O	11	11	11	11	12	13
Environment and Public Works	BA	27	29	30	31	32	33
	O	24	27	29	30	31	32
Finance	BA	452	488	528	571	611	654
	O	474	500	536	576	619	664
Foreign Relations	BA	26	38	27	27	28	29
	O	23	24	25	26	26	26
Governmental Affairs	BA	55	61	66	72	77	80
	O	40	46	50	54	59	63
Judiciary	BA	5	5	5	5	5	5
	O	5	5	5	5	5	5
Labor and Human Resources	BA	38	41	41	42	44	45
	O	38	39	40	40	44	45
Rules and Administration	BA	1	1	1	1	1	1
	O	1	1	1	1	1	1
Small Business	BA	1	1	2	2	2	2
	O	1	1	2	2	2	2
Veterans' Affairs	BA	26	26	27	27	27	27
	O	26	26	27	27	27	27

(Continued)